



Resonant laser ionisation of Astatine at ISOLDE-CERN

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Outline

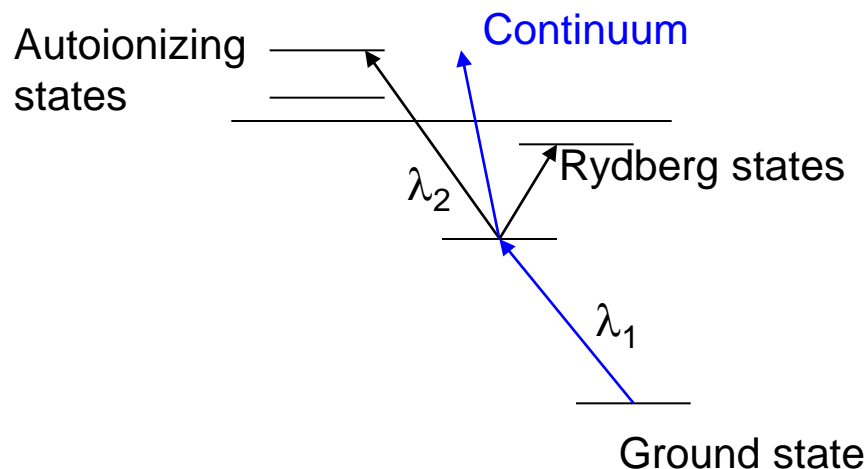
- Introduction
- What did we know?
- Experimental method
- Results
- Conclusions & Outlook

Introduction

Development of intense and pure At beams at ISOLDE.

- How? Resonant laser ionisation
- Examples of possible research activities
 - β -delayed fission of $^{192,194,196}\text{At}$
 - Laser spectroscopy: investigation of ground state properties of At

Pure beams with resonant laser ionisation.



- Element specific
- Problem: No stable At isotopes \rightarrow not much atomic information on At.

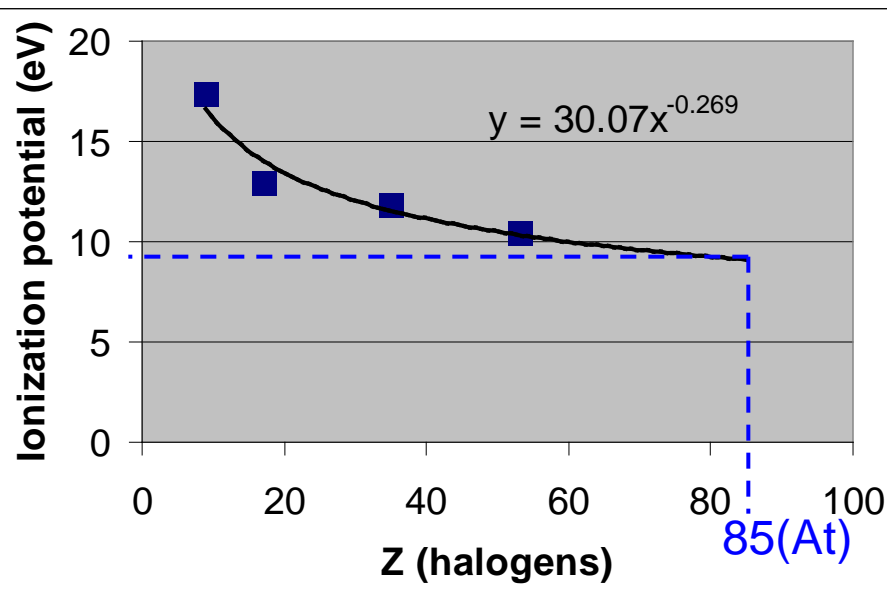
What did we know?

Step 1: excited levels

From optical measurements :
determination of two excited levels at
2244.01 Å and **2162.25 Å**.

R. McLaughlin. *Optical Society of America*, 54 (1964) 965

Step 2: ionization potential



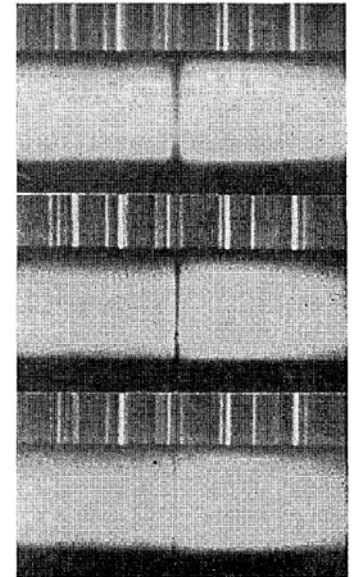
Time after
implantation

224nm line

11.75 h

35.42 h

54.05 h



Ab initio calculations: 10.4 eV^[1], 9.2 +- 0.4 eV^[2], 9.86 eV^[3]

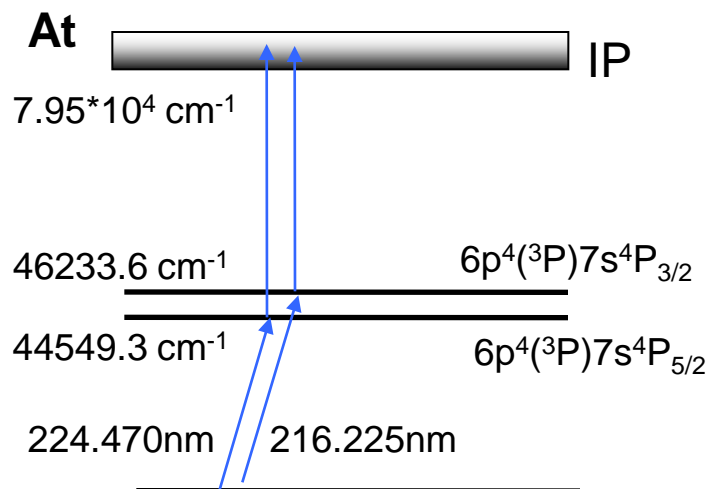
[1]Y.P. Varshni, *Zeitschrift für Physik* 135 (1953) 512.

[2]W. Finkelburg, W. Humbach, *Naturwiss.* 42 (1955) 35

[3]E.P.F. Lee, T.G. Wright, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 374 (2003) 176.

Extrapolation (see figure): ~ 9.1eV

Experimental method

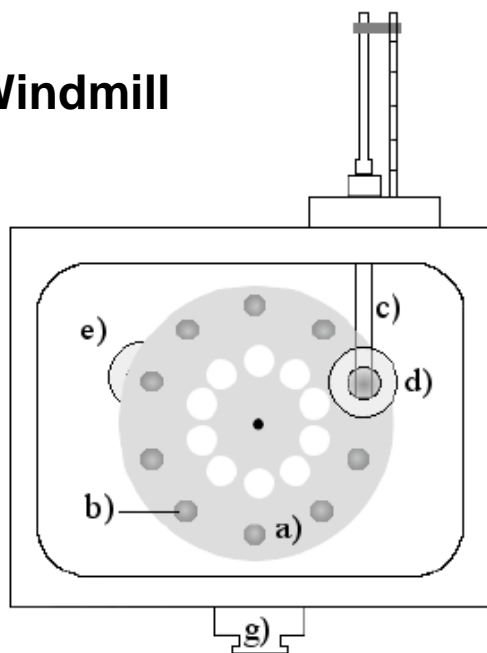


1.4 GeV protons at $\sim 0.3 \mu\text{A}$ on 150 g cm^{-2} UC_x target.

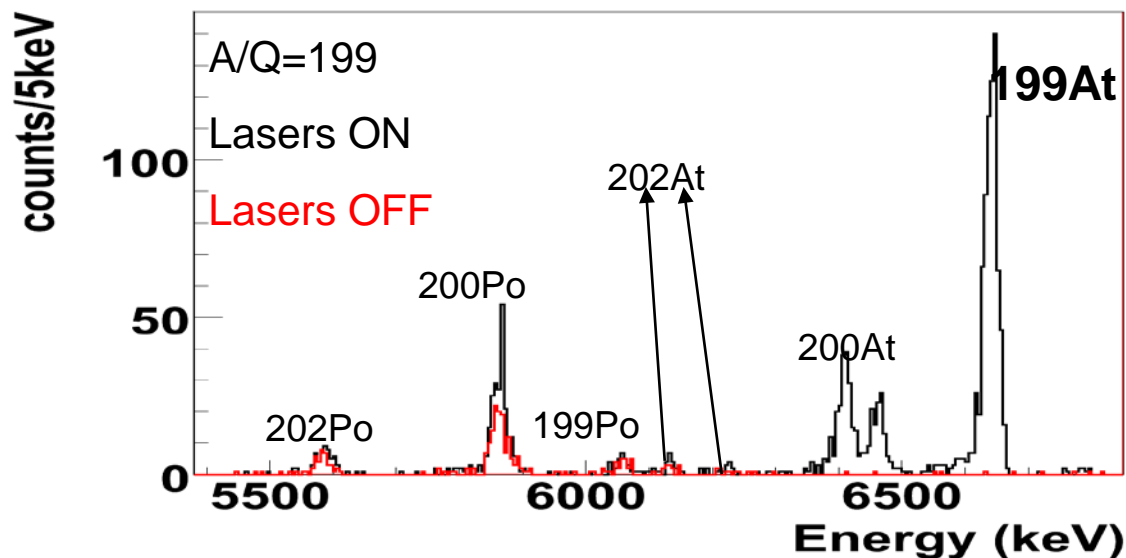
Mass separator on ¹⁹⁹At:

- In-target $\sigma = 0.64$ mbarn (from simulation)
- $T_{1/2} = 7.03\text{s}$
- Single α -line at 6643 keV (branching ratio $\sim 90\%$)

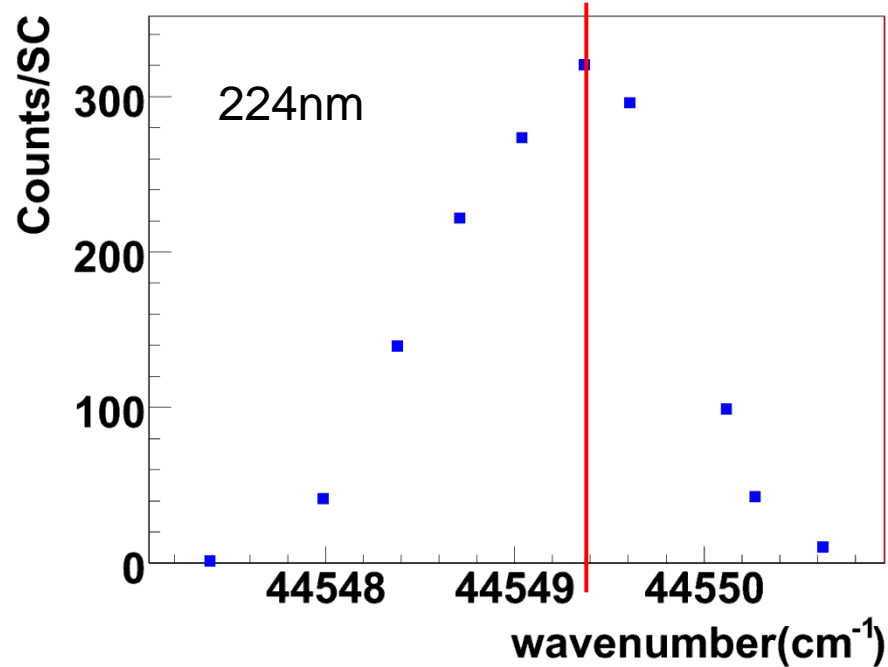
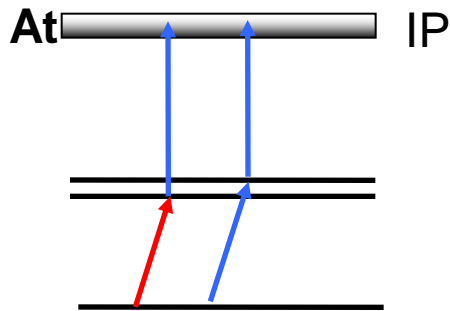
Windmill



Maximum yield $\sim 5 \times 10^2$ ions / μC

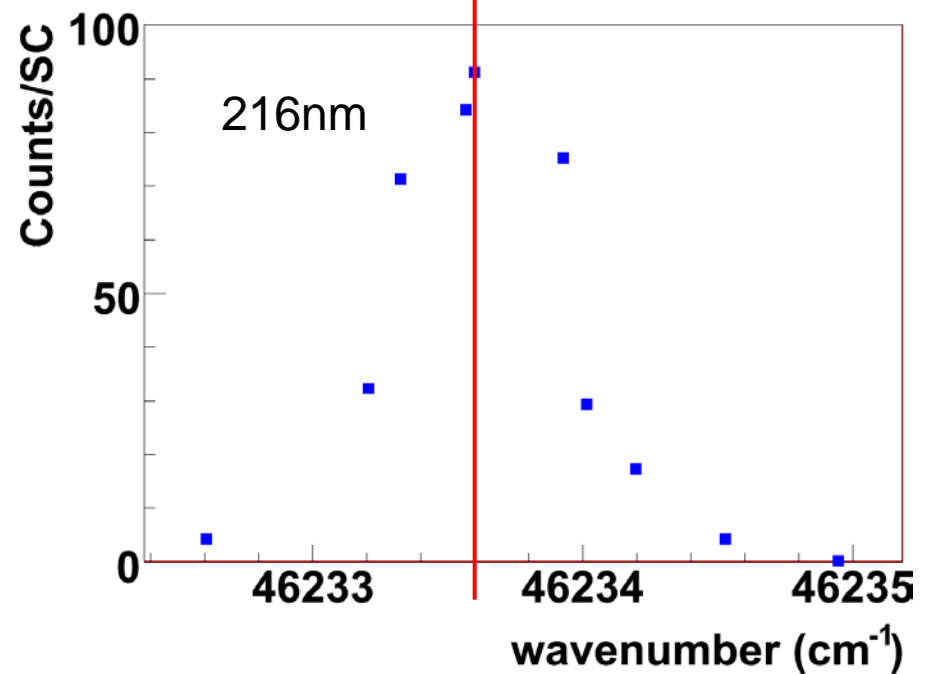
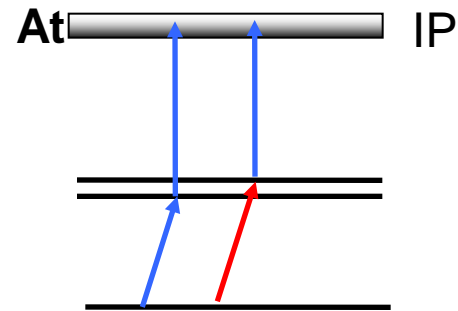


Results I (preliminary)



Resonance at 44549.4 cm^{-1}

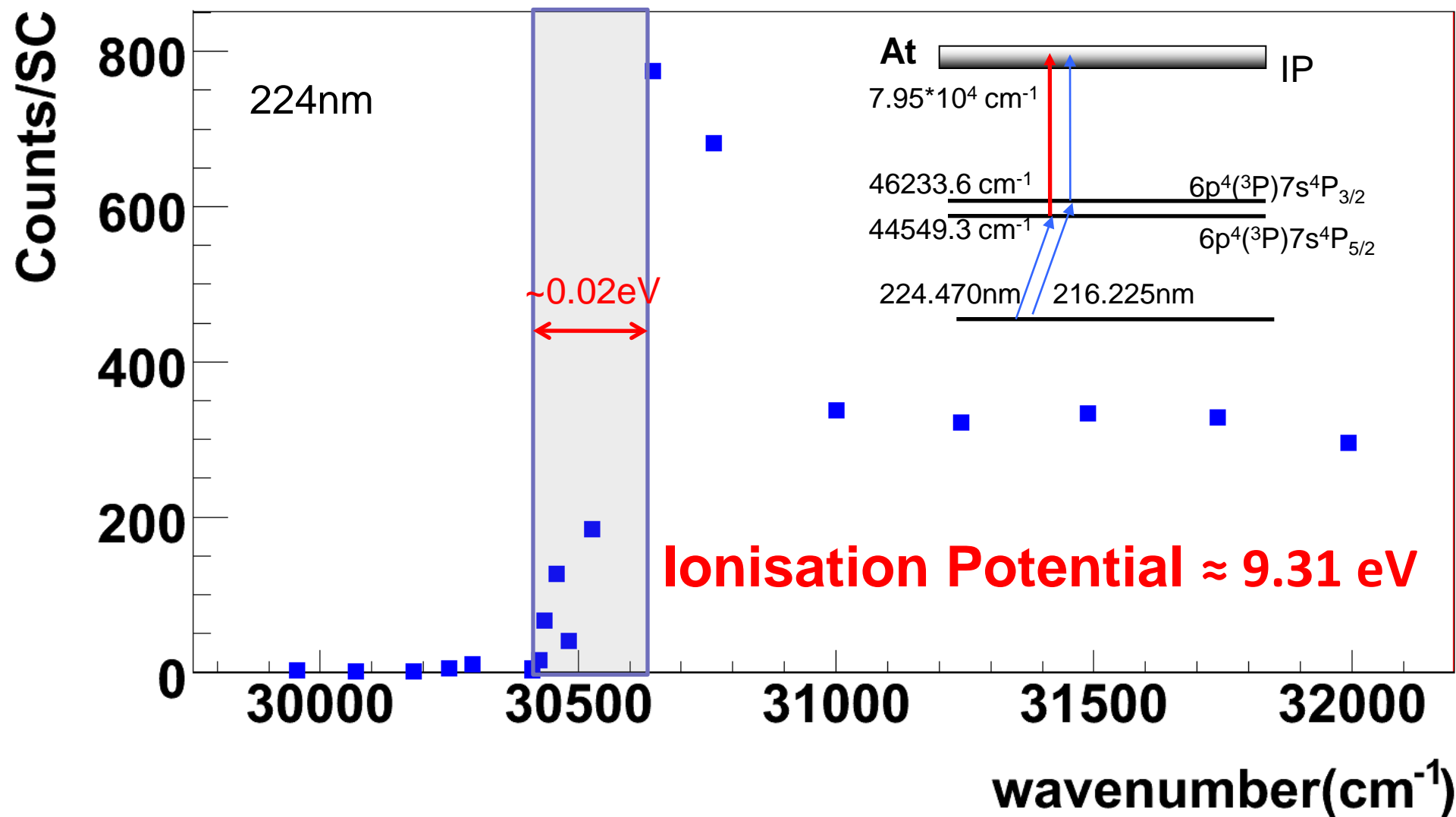
Mc Laughlin, 1964 : 44549.3 cm^{-1}



Resonance at 46233.6 cm^{-1}

Mc Laughlin, 1964 : 44233.6 cm^{-1}

Results II (preliminary)





Conclusions

- First-step transitions At confirmed
- IP determined
- Pure At beams now available at ISOLDE-CERN

Outlook

- Development of 3-step ionisation scheme at TRIUMF (Vancouver, Canada). Preliminary: **40 times more efficient** scheme found!
- Nuclear physics experiments are possible from now on



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Questions?